North-China Herald.

Vol. III., No. 114. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ℣ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next,* will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds. Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Souchau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Assistant,* are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., *Assistant U. S. Consulate,* } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. 1. Ship *CHANNING,* Captain JOHNSON, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Ship *MENZIES,* Captain WILLIAM BRANTHWAITE, can take a Charter for *London* or *Liverpool.* Apply to the

MASTER—*On Board.*

Shanghai, 29th September, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted as Partners with us at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPARD WETMORE, and Mr. JOHN BURGESS GOODRIDGE.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st September, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 18[illegible]

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

Ex *CHALLENGER.*

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion,* and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD,* FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.,
BASS' BEER bottled in Pints, by
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHINESE CONVERSATIONS, designed to assist beginners in the study of the Chinese language. Price Two Dollars,—apply at the office of this paper, and at the printing office belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Shanghae, August 27th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED.

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN,* and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to 40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOUSES.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET ON LEASE.

THE HOUSES and GROUNDS presently occupied by RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., and the Rev. JOHN HOBSON. For particulars apply to

CAPTAIN WADE.

Shanghai, 22nd September, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. McCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES, of the Ship *ABERGELDIE,* of Aberdeen, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said Vessel.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE MASTER and CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *JOHN KNOX,* of Aberdeen, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghae, 24th September, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA,* will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the undersigned have now opened their celebrated Establishment at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s, where they are prepared with an Elegant Selected Stock of different Sizes, Fine Gilt Cases and Plates entirely adapted for these Climates, consisting of Japan, inlaid, Single and Double Gilt, Embryo, Jenny Lind, Love Tokens, Souvenirs &c., to take Portraits, Miniatures, Groups Copies, Views, &c., in such Fine and Artist like manner hitherto unequalled. Parties wishing their Daguerreotypes taken for the purpose of having them copied in Chinese Oil Paints will find this an eligible opportunity, as our instruments are of that class to give the finest and sharpest impression of human features such as Chinese cannot imitate but from a copy.

Ladies and Gentlemen, are kindly solicited to call and examine specimens at their earliest convenience as our stay here will be for only one fortnight.

C. DUBEN,
L. SAURMAN, } *Daguerreotypists.*

Shanghai, 24th September, 1852.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

茂通號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"

How Kuh-pang Pĕh-siu, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woo-sein,* consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

WANG-TSAE-DONG.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Medical Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

WHITAKER & PERT,

SAIL-MAKERS;

BEG to announce that they have joined partnership and intend to carry on the business of SAIL-MAKERS on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth,*
Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper,* and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter,* have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

SHANGHAE REGATTA,

1852.

ENTRANCES will be received for the following RACES up to the 20th of OCTOBER, by order of the Committee.—

1.—GIG RACE—*For Gigs—pulling 4 Oars—for a Cup presented by an Amateur.*

2.—TRIAL RACE—*For* Wherries—*pulling single Sculls—for Drs. 35 from the Fund*—Previous winners of a Single Scull race excluded.

3.—WHERRY RACE—*For* Wherries—*pulling pair of Oars or double Sculls—for a Cup presented by an Amateur.*

4.—LADIES' PURSE—*For* Wherries—*pulling Single Sculls—Prize the* Ladies' Purse *with* Drs. 100 *added.*

Entrance Drs. 5 for each Boat.

A Circular respecting Races with Ship's Boats and Sailing Boats, will be issued on a future day.

No Public Subscription will be required this year.

Shanghai, 29th September, 1852.

SHANGHAE RACES.

Autumn Meeting.

THURSDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1852.

1st Race.—SHANGHAE PARK STAKES, *for all* Ponies—*Winners of Cups and Plates excluded—Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 2 *each, with* Drs. 15 *from the fund—Once round and a distance.*

2d Race.—GRIFFINS PLATE, *value* Drs. 40, *for* China Maiden Ponies—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 3—*Five Ponies to start or no race—Twice round—Entrances to go to the second Pony.*

3d Race.—MANILA CUP, *for imported* Ponies, *value* Drs. 40—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 3—*Twice round—Entrances to go to the second Pony.*

4th Race.—SCURRY STAKES, *for* China Ponies—*Catch weights—Entrance* Drs. 1, *with* Drs. 15 *from the fund—Once round.*

5th Race.—A SWEEPSTAKES, *for all* Horses; *particulars to be afterwards published.*

6th Race.—LADIES' PURSE,—"Weight and contents unknown"—*For all* Ponies—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 2—*Once round from the Willows.*

7th Race.—NATIVE PLATE, *value* 10,000 Cash *for all* Ponies—*Indian and Chinese Riders—Twice round.*

RULES.

1. Entrance fees for Cups and Plates to go to the fund.
2. Races to commence each day at 2 o'clock P.M. First saddling bell to be rung at ¼ before 2.
3. Ten minutes allowed between each race. On the second saddling bell being rung, all ponies going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.
4. All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.
5. All objections to ponies or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.
6. Any alterations in names of ponies that have run before must be entered as "so-and-so" late "so-and-so."
7. Twelve hands to carry 9-stone and 4-lbs. extra for every inch above. Manila Ponies to carry 7-lbs. extra.
8. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of the Pony. And no allowance for Mares or Geldings.
9. Three Ponies to start or no race.
10. Riders to appear in racing costume.
11. All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken: and all entries to be made to the Clerk of the Course, on or before *Saturday, the 30th October*, and all Ponies to be measured on the 1*st November*.
12. The Committee will act as Stewards with power to add to their number.
13. In the event of there being a fourth heat for any one Race, the three winners only can start.
14. Height of Ponies limited to 13-hands 2-inches.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1852.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, October 2, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

DIED.—On the island of Pootoo, on the 12th of September, 1852, of inflammation of the bowels, Samuel, son of Rev. G. and Mrs. F. M. Pearcy, aged one year, one month, and two days.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Manila,	July 26.
Madras,	Aug. 7.	Sydney,	July 3.
Bombay,	Aug. 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	Aug. 15.	Amoy,	Aug. 19.
Colombo,	Aug. 21.	Hongkong,	Sept. 10.
Galle,	Aug. 21.	Ningpo,	Sept. 21.
Penang,	Aug. 26.	New York,	July 7.
Singapore,	Aug. 28.	Boston,	July 7.
Batavia,	Aug. 21.	San Francisco,	July 23.

In another column will be found the report of a public meeting held to consider the desirability of erecting a central public building which should embrace the purposes arrived at by the various clubs and societies now existing in Shanghai, and add to them the conveniences of a Commercial Exchange and News-room. This project in one shape or another has for some time been before the community, though the present is the first occasion on which it has taken any tangible existence. The function of the meeting was, it is true, restricted to the appointment of a committee charged to report whether the scheme could be carried out at all, and no distinct plan or even sketch of a plan was submitted to it; but this in itself is a step taken in advance, and more, it would appear, could not at present be effected. The requisite enquiries as to locality, cost, the nature and condition of the institutions sought to be reorganized and the amount of support which may be calculated on from the public are so various and embrace so many contingencies that until they are completed a detailed plan would be much more likely to deceive than to inform those interested in its success.

As far as we understand the proposed objects of this institution, which by the way were not very clearly stated at the meeting, it seeks to impart greater efficiency and greater economy to the subordinate associations now in existence, and which would be comprized in its extent. The regular visitor would have a choice of occupations or relaxations before him, in which his leisure hours could be worthily employed with a variety sufficient for all but the unreasonable. Readers would find increased comfort and a better and larger selection of intellectual materials; players (if we may apply the term to amateurs who are satisfied with such amusements as billiards and chess) would no longer be habituated to the reception of a darkened room and an absolute lack of antagonists; newsmongers and idlers would never be at a loss with the latest intelligence by print or word of mouth, and public meetings would not be suffocated in the dark back rooms or dispersed in the unsuitable godowns in which alone has it been possible hitherto to collect an assemblage. Were these ends attained the public would have some cause at least for thankfulness, and more might be done in time as experience developed, and resources and appliances multiplied. We cannot say whether by an "Exchange" more is meant than the lounge for news and conversation hinted at above. If a place for the real transaction of business is contemplated, it seems very doubtful how such an alteration of the present door-to-door system would answer or be received. But in any case a public resort of this nature could in many ways be made a useful kind of centre to the intercourse of the mercantile body, from which information might be conveyed even more rapidly than is at present done.

Until the result of the Committee's investigations are before us it is needless to speculate further on the subject. Discussion may be spared on what it will accomplish until we ascertain whether it can first be launched into existence, and so have an opportunity of accomplishing anything. But the fundamental idea is sufficiently attractive and promises to be sufficiently useful to entitle it to the warm co-operation and efficient support of the whole community, who we can hardly doubt would gladly welcome its ultimate realization.

It is with much regret, not unmingled with considerable indignation at its apparent wantonness, that we have to announce a very serious interruption to the friendly feeling hitherto, very generally shown by the natives, to Foreigners visiting the Hills. A very violent attack was made upon two gentlemen a few days since, the full particulars of which we are enabled to give our readers, and as it is very important (more particularly at this season) that it should be well known how suddenly and fiercely the passions of the people residing in this neighbourhood can be aroused even without provocation, and how slight the effect a temperate exhibition of feeling in return has upon them, we have obtained our information of the facts from the most reliable source.—

The two Gentlemen arrived at the Hill known as the "Tcha San," early on the morning of the 26th ultimo. The heavy rain confined them to the immediate vicinity of their boats, and their walk was limited to a small paved avenue, at the foot of which their boats were moored. The weather was most disagreeably wet, and they saw only three or four of the villagers living in the neighbourhood, who whilst standing near their boats challenged them by voice and gesture to "fight," but of this no notice was taken, and a shower of rain sent the would be *heroes* to their cottages. About eleven o'clock, two small dogs, the property of one of the gentlemen, commenced barking at a woman, at a few yards from the boats, and she increased their noise by very ably defending herself with her basket. Without delaying a moment however the owner of the dogs ran out of the boat and stopped them. Almost instantaneously with his leaving the boat, so suddenly indeed that it confirms one in the belief that what now took place was premeditated, five or six men including the three alluded to above, rushed from the cottages close at hand, and with bludgeons, & iron headed bamboos struck at him in the most violent manner—being quite unarmed he retreated to the boat, where his friend was already attacked by two men who endeavored to throw him into the water,—it is now right that we should state that from this moment no further notice was taken either of the woman or of the dogs, the cowardly brutes made no enquiry if the woman was injured or not, no attempt was even made to "*get up a case for her*" but blows and curses were showered upon "*the Foreigners.*" They in vain endeavoured to pacify their assailants now upwards of 20 men by offers of money, and totally unable to defend themselves any longer, they sought protection within their boat—people were running from all directions, and as the crowd increased, a general attack was made, venetians and glass-windows were soon shivered, bamboo boat hooks were fiercely thrust at them, whilst heavy blows on the roof started every plank, amidst cries and shouts of a resolution to murder *the barbarians* and being without firearms, they made a retreat to the servant's boat thus saving themselves from what appeared to them to be certain destruction if they remained longer.

To this boat they were followed, and one gentleman robbed of four dollars, being all the money he had.

At this critical period an elderly man arrived who seemingly had some influence with the people, which fortunately he exercised on behalf of the Foreigners,—first he insisted on the mob giving up their weapons, and then, when they claimed to be paid a large sum of money, entreated our countrymen to give up all they had, which was very readily paid, and whilst the old man begged that they might be allowed to depart without molestation, he received the warmest thanks of those who believed he was the means of saving their lives, and with an inward assurance that an interview of another kind would take place between them and their assailants, they were permitted to depart amidst the most grossly insulting hootings.

One of the parties attacked being a British and the other an American subject, we understand their respective Consuls have warmly taken up the case, and for the sake of future visitors to the Hills, we hope they will insist upon the Chinese Authorities making an example of the parties implicated in this serious outrage.

NOTES ON MAHOMMEDAN TARTARY.

(Continued from No. 109.)

Weaving.—Of all the cities in these newly acquired territories, only the inhabitants of Hotien are acquainted with the proper method of rearing the silkworm, winding the silk and working it into various forms. In other places the mulberry trees are plentiful, but the people merely dispose of them and make use of cotton clothes. In the manufacture of these they are very skilful, and exchange them with the neighbouring tribes for sheep, horses and other produce. As cotton goods are always in great demand in this quarter, the Mahommedans carry on a large trade in that way and derive considerable profit from it.

Commerce.—At the beginning of every year there are public fairs, to which immense crowds repair from various places, and bring sheep, horses, cattle and fruits in the greatest abundance. On these occasions men and women alike transact business, and the noise and confusion they create surpass all description.

Hunting & Fishing.—In the autumn and winter, not being engaged in cultivating the fields, the people collect together and spread nets of immense size on the ground, for the purpose of catching wild animals. Many also ride on horseback armed with knives, spears and arrows, these are entirely devoted to this avocation. Others again are given to falconry and training of dogs for pursuing the game. But neither of these are really so good, as those on foot who use only clubs and stones, or place traps and nets in various directions, in which schemes they are very successful. Of wild birds there are pheasants, ducks, wood-cocks and geese; of beasts there are bears, wolves, deers, boars, buffaloes, sheep, and hares. These the hunters do not generally eat, but give in exchange for cloth. In the rivers and ponds fish is abundant, but the fishermen have none of the ordinary implements for catching them. They merely boil some medicinal herbs, and in the spring when the melted snow has swollen the rivers, and the fish are seen swimming about in all quarters, the fishermen immediately take the solution of the herbs and sprinkle it on the water, by which the fish become perfectly stupified and are easily caught. These are not eaten by the Mahommedans to any great extent, except when the mulberries are ripe which are eaten along with them.

Grains.—Barley is universally cultivated, and greatly resembles the Chinese, though less white, when ground however there is little difference. Of wheat they have two kinds, black and yellow. The stalk is about a foot high, the grain small and the shell smooth and shining. It is made into cakes and often into wine. Millet grows four and five feet high. It is smaller than the Chinese kind, is of a white colour, but very hard and unfit to eat. It is generally manufactured into wine. Oats are also raised, but are not used for food, they are either converted into malt or given to cattle. Rice is seldom eaten by Mahommedans, occasionally when a guest arrives, it is prepared with some particular herbs which give it a yellow colour, and is then made use of. Beans are everywhere abundant.

Fruits.—Hemp-seed, when the stalk opens, it has a light red flower, the pod is about seven or eight inches long, containing six separate lobes, in which the seed is of a black and white colour. It is manufactured into oil and is commonly eaten by the natives. Melons are of various kinds and are regarded as the choice production of the earth. At the proper season the whole population is engaged in gathering them. Apples are of a green and red colour. The largest have a dry and sandy appearance inside, but emit a most pleasant smell. The pomegranate tree is not large, but has a great number of stalks and branches. It is very tenacious of life, by merely cutting a slip and placing it in the ground, it will grow. In the fifth month it blossoms. In the winter it is pressed into the ground and covered with earth, which is removed in the second month when it revives. Without this precaution, it would not bear fruit the next year. Mulberry trees are very numerous. First the leaves appear and then the fruit, which has various colours. The largest is upwards of an inch in length and is of a sweet taste. When ripe it falls to the ground and of itself springs up and bears fruit in the course of a year four or five times. At the time of bearing the natives do not eat any kind of grain, but merely this fruit. Some of it is dried and forms a valuable article of food, and some again is manufactured into wine. Grapes are also of several kinds, and differ both in colour and taste, they become ripe about the seventh or eighth month, and are eaten both in a dried state and also made into wine. The peach tree blossoms in the second and third month and emits a pleasant smell, in the sixth and seventh month it bears fruit of a red colour and very large. The sour date plant is small and prickly. In the fourth month it sends forth pointed and shining leaves, in the fifth month a small white and green flower appears, after which it bears fruit. The sandy date plant somewhat resembles the former, but the blossom is of a light yellow description, it has an exceedingly pleasant odour, which may be perceived at more than a Chinese mile off. The sour plum tree has branches and stalks similar to the almond plant. It is sometimes wholly covered with white blossom, while the seed is slightly green, the fruit is black and watery and the taste extremely sour. The melon tree is high and branchy. It blossoms in the spring and has a pleasant fragrance but an acid taste. The fig plant is four or five feet high—the leaf large, thick and stiff, of a three cornered form and having three veins running through it. In the winter it is pressed into the ground and earth is placed above it, which in dry weather is removed, when the young buds and branches appear, without flowering it bears fruit and ripens in the 8th month, having a red and yellow colour.

(To be continued.)

A Public Meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, 25th ulto., at the Billiard Room for the purpose of promoting the erection of a central building to accommodate the various Clubs and Institutions already existing in Shanghae and to answer more completely the object of a place for commercial and general resort. The Meeting was well attended, and there was little or no discussion on the proceedings, which were entirely of a routine character and occupied but a short time.

On the motion of Mr. Brown, Wm. Hogg, Esq., was called to the Chair, and after reading the Circular summoning the Meeting, which had been issued by the Committee for the Library, briefly introduced its object, explaining that the nature of the present proceedings was merely preliminary.

Mr. O. E. Roberts moved the first resolution to the following effect:—

"That in the opinion of this Meeting it is desirable for the Community to erect a Building for an Exchange and Reading Room, which will also afford accommodation for private Clubs and Public Meetings, and become a place for mercantile intercourse and general resort."

He observed that the objects of the proposed Institution were sufficiently indicated in this resolution. A decided want had been felt by a large portion of the community, and particularly the mercantile body, for a convenient place of public intercourse, and it was believed that a good news-room would supply this want and become a place of useful and popular resort, especially in the evening. Accommodation was required for public meetings, and various distinct undertakings already existed, such as the Library, Billiard-Club, and Chess-Club, which it would be very desirable to concentrate in one spot. These and other institutions while apart as at present had not proved very successful; but their progress was much more likely to be satisfactory when increased facilities of resort to them were held out to the public. He believed a building of [illegible] nature would prove of eminent advantage to the community, and trusted the Meeting would at once adopt a resolution to that effect.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. John Hobson, who concurred in the opinion that such an institution would prove a decided pubic benefit, and was happy to promote as far as lay in his power anything calculated to further the intellectual advancement of Shanghae. The resolution was then put from the chair and passed unanimously.

Mr. W. S. Brown briefly moved the second resolution—

"That Messrs. R. Aspinall, W. S. Brown, Wm. Hogg, Wm. Kay, H. H. Kennedy, J. Macandrew, C. D. Mackenzie, O. E. Roberts, J. Scarth, W. H. Vacher, J. P. Watson, and J. Withington be appointed a Provisional Committee to enquire into the practicability of carrying out the preceding resolution, and to report thereon to a subsequent Meeting."

Mr. Macandrew in seconding the resolution explained, that at present nothing more was sought than some public sanction to the necessary enquiries being made regarding the feasibility of the scheme. At the proper time the Committee, whose views as yet were necessarily undetermined, would submit a definite report, when both the principles and expediency of the measure could more properly be discussed.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

Mr. Kay in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his services in the Chair took occasion to express his interest in the proposed institution, and trusted that such services as the Committee or others could offer in arranging the preliminary details would be willingly rendered.

The vote of thanks passed by acclamation, after which the Meeting separated.

Eastern Steam Navigation Company.—An adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company took place on Monday week, at the London Tavern, at half-past 2 o'clock, George Braine, Esq., in the chair. At the desire of the Chairman, the Secretary, Mr. Yates, read the following report:—

"The proprietors will remember, that at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at the London Tavern on 2d April, 1852, it was resolved—'That this meeting most cordially approve of and adopt the report now read; and the shareholders request the court of directors will continue their exertions on behalf of the Company, with the view to effecting such arrangements for the prosecution of the undertaking as may secure the attainment of its most important objects.'

"Your directors have since that time, been fully engaged in the examination and discussion of various propositions for obtaining improved communication between England and her possessions in the East.

"The new mail communication with India, recently contracted for by Government, while it supplies some of the deficiencies previously existing, leaves the arrangements still very inadequate to the increasing demands of the traffic. The overland route is necessarily objectionable in many respects. Even in its improved state, promised under the next contract, the time from Calcutta to England will exceed 35 days. The transit of the Desert, and the limited accommodation of the ships in the Indian seas, preclude a large portion of the public from travelling by that route; while, of those who use it, hardly a month elapses without a protest against the defective arrangements encountered. The charge for passengers is high, the accommodation confined, and, notwithstanding this, the ships are frequently so crowded as to be unwholesome. But beyond this, the provision for the carriage of manufactured goods and light parcels is utterly incommensurate with the demand, although the charges are almost prohibitory. Your directors have carefully considered the various means submitted to them for remedying these deficiencies.

"The first plan which came under deliberation was the organisation of a new line overland. The present lines pass either through the Mediterranean, from Southampton, by Gibraltar and Malta, or through France, by Marseilles, to Alexandria. It was proposed to establish a communication by the German railways to Trieste, and thence to Alexandria, by the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's Company. This line was viewed with favour by your directors, a portion of whom were, from the commencement, associated with that company, and represented their interests in this undertaking. It was however, open to the drawback of competition with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's overland route, and to the further objection that, while possessing the same disadvantages, it was without any annual payment from Government.

"A second system of communication considered was that of sending steam-vessels of the ordinary class, with either paddle-wheel or screw, round the Cape. That plan laboured under the defect of affording only a duplicate line to that of the present General Screw Steam Shipping Company. On examining the various details of this system, it appeared on the one hand that the stoppages for coaling at three or four stations on the way must cause so much expense and delay, that ordinary full powered steamers could not conduct a remunerative traffic at a high speed, and, on the other hand, that auxiliary power while it diminished the number of stoppages, could not effect the voyage sufficiently under the time required by sailing vessels to compensate for the difference of cost between a sailing-vessel and a steamer. This system, therefore, did not appear to your directors to offer so great an improvement on the existing public accommodation, or such a prospect of return for the capital embarked, as to justify them under the circumstances in recommending it to the shareholders.

"The objections discovered on examination of these plans led the way to the consideration of a third plan submitted to your directors, which should comprise the elements of high speed without the inconvenience and great expense inevitably attending the overland route. It was suggested to your directors that steam vessels of the great power which modern science renders attainable might be despatched by way of the Cape, so as to accomplish the distance between England and Calcutta in the same or less time than the present transit by Southampton and the Desert, and with great increase of comfort and economy to the passengers. For this purpose it would only be necessary that vessels should be employed possessing the speed of 15 or 16 knots an hour. It appeared that 15 knots an hour would accomplish the distance to Calcutta in 32 days, 16 knots in 30 days, and 17 knots in 28 days. Vessels of this class could therefore be prudently calculated on to perform the entire distance in 30 to 32 days, provided, only they were not obliged to stop and coal by the way.

"The next question was, whether a vessel could be constructed of power and capacity to perform the voyage to Calcutta without stopping to coal by the way. On this point the whole question hinged.

"The power of carrying coal for the whole voyage involves the difference of a cost of 12*s.* to

15s. per ton in comparison with a cost of 40s. to 45s. per ton; which latter is the average of the cost of coal per ton throughout the overland route. The consumption of coal is known to be the great element of cost in steam navigation; and if this could be reduced by two-thirds, it was obvious that great corresponding increase of speed and power might be obtained, not only at no increase, but at an actual diminution of expense.

"In accomplishing this object, increased size in the vessel was a necessary ingredient, and with it an ability to provide accommodation for passengers and goods of the description alluded to. It is a principle in ship-building, now ascertained, that in proportion as the vessel is increased in size, her disposable capacity for passengers and cargo increases in a higher ratio; thus a vessel which could carry her coals for the voyage to Calcutta would necessarily possess the capacity to convey a largely increased number of passengers and a larger quantity of measurement goods. It is equally matter of experience that the speed attainable by large vessels is greater in proportion to their power than with smaller vessels; it was clear, therefore, that such a means of communication must possess immense advantage over any hitherto existing, in its extent of accommodation, comfort and cheapness.

"On these points your directors consulted the highest engineering authority. Of all the eminent engineers in this country, Mr. Brunel is known to have dedicated the most time and attention to the improvement of ocean steam navigation, and the construction of vessels for that purpose. The *Great Western*, the first vessel which was built expressly to carry her own coal from England to America, owed her existence to him, and the present scheme is only a development of the same principle. Mr. Brunel has satisfied your directors of the practicability of building and running such vessels with advantage, and his views are borne out by the opinions of other eminent engineers and ship-builders.

"The mechanical difficulties being thus solved, the question remained for the consideration of your directors, whether passengers and freight existed in a sufficient number and quantity to make the employment of such vessels a matter of profit? On this point (possessing among themselves considerable knowledge and extensive experience of the trade with India) your directors had less difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. After deliberation and inquiry, they are satisfied that vessels of the class referred to, making one voyage out and home every two months, would find a sufficient amount of passengers and manufactured goods to yield a very large return, and that that return would be subject to fewer contingencies and less drawbacks than in the case of vessels running under contract as to their structure, and as to the time of departure and arrival. In their calculations on these points, your directors have estimated freight at that now paid to sailing vessels, and passage money at about half the cost now paid by the overland route; while they have allowed for the passengers luxurious and roomy cabins, with air and comfort, and accommodation on a scale hitherto unattainable.

"For these arrangements, about one-half of the total capital will be required, and there will be ample provision for the future extension of the operations of the company.

"Upon a mature consideration of the whole subject, your directors have come to the conclusion of recommending to you to proceed with the proposed plan of building steam-vessels capable of effecting the views above expressed, on the principle of carrying their own coal for the voyage to Calcutta.

"Your directors have to express their regret at the retirement of their chairman, R. W. Crawford, Esq., and of Joseph Edlemann, Esq., Robert Brooks, Esq., Thomas Holroyd, Esq., and John Scott, Esq. Your directors are, however, happy to be able to add, that the retirement of these gentlemen proceeds from personal considerations.

"The names of the under-mentioned gentlemen will be proposed to you to fill up the places of those directors who have retired, and it will also be a part of the duty of your directors to recommend to you to increase the number of directors, under the powers contained in the deed of settlement for the purpose, from 12 to 18:—Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., M.P., of 116, Piccadilly; Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, Esq., M.P., of 3, Cavendishsquare; Philip-William Skynner Miles, Esq., M. P., of 44, Belgrave-square; Samuel Baker, Esq., of 147, Leadenhall-street; Richard Potter, Esq., of Gloucester.

"The directors remaining are—the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P., George Thomas Braine, Esq., James St. George Burke, Esq., Robert James Roy Campbell, Esq., Harry George Gordon, Esq., William Henry Goschen, Esq., John Edward Stephens, Esq.

"Your directors take leave to remind you that, under the deed of settlement, power is conferred to 'pay interest on the capital paid up for the time being, and also on capital paid up in advance and in anticipation of calls, at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum,' and your directors recommend that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum should be paid upon calls from the date of payment until the vessels of the Company shall commence running.

"Your directors, in conclusion, are happy to be able to add, that should any present proprietor be desirous to be relieved of his shares, there are parties ready to accept an assignment of them, and to return the full amount of the deposit paid thereon; and in the event of any shareholder desiring to avail himself of this offer, he is requested to communicate in writing with the secretary, on or before the 31st instant."

The Chairman then drew attention to the circumstances under which the tender of the Company to the Government had been refused, and that of the Oriental and Peninsular Company preferred, and to certain statements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But as the report was not impugned, he left it to speak for itself. Various plans had been laid before the Company, and he wished to explain the grounds on which the proposed route was adopted. To some gentlemen that course might seem at first novel, inasmuch as that the idea of going to Calcutta round the Cape was not heretofore calculated upon. But such a course was now known to be merely the development of a principle established to be perfectly correct—namely, that, by increasing the size of vessels, they at once added to their speed and diminished their expenses. (Hear, hear.) Now, if they should prove correct in their calculations, there would be many important advantages follow. A high rate of speed was not attainable in the Red Sea, owing to the density of the waters, except at very great expense. That difficulty was not at all encountered in the voyage round the Cape of Good Hope; and setting aside the stoppages, there were other great advantages to be derived from a voyage round the Cape. In the first place, they would be able to go, not alone faster than in the Red Sea, but uniformly faster, all stoppages would be avoided, and the voyage made from some western port of England direct to Calcutta. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Brunel and other eminent engineers had been consulted, and the result was that the amount of speed thought necessary could well be attained. Of the commercial portion of the undertaking several of the directors, who had long resided in India, and were thoroughly conversant with the trade of India and China, thought highly, believing that there existed sufficient traffic in passengers and merchandise to remunerate the undertaking. In fact, it had been already proved that increased speed in modes of intercourse not alone added to, but created, new traffic. (Hear, hear.) Now, if they could succeed in diminishing the cost of passage from England to India by one-half, would they not create a class of passengers never previously contemplated? (Hear, hear.) By the present scheme they were going to have, for the first time, steam acting not alone for the benefit of passengers and letters, but also for the benefit of passengers, goods, and letters. (Hear, hear.) The merchandise would go out in the same vessels with the passengers and letters, and the merchants could thus make the trip out and home in two-and-a-half or three months. (Hear, hear.) The present scheme was entirely free from Government interference altogether. That might in itself be said to bode no great good to shareholders, who, doubtless, would prefer a Government subsidy. But then, if they were able to do what they thought they could do, they would not alone have the advantage, but also Government might give them a subsidy. However, they did not at all include that result in their present calculations. Nevertheless, he should say that these calculations, after taking into account the cost of building and working their vessels, left a handsome return to the shareholders.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Birsgood, and seconded by Mr. R. Martin, who observed that the Company had already done the State some service by effecting a saving of 70,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Brunel, in answer to numerous questions, explained that the principle on which the success of the scheme depended was, that they should have vessels capable of carrying their own coals from England to Calcutta direct. The vessels to be built for the trade would be mainly constructed of iron. They would copy all that had been found useful and successful in ship-building of late years; and whilst doing that, no other company could copy them. No company could compete with them; all other companies being more or less shackled by reason of their contracts. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion Government contracts were destructive and prohibitory of steam navigation; but they, at least, were free of that, which could not be said of any other company. Therefore, they need not fear competition. Their vessels would be constructed on the screw and paddle principle, so as to combine the motive power of both; and in that way they might calculate on being independent of all risks and chances. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Scott Russell went into some statistics to show that the vessels could be easily made to accomplish 18 miles per hour from England to India. After the adoption of the report, and a vote of thanks to the directors, who were empowered by a special vote to increase their numbers from 12 to 18 the proceedings terminated.—*Home News*, July 24.

We are delighted to give the following instance of the enlightened policy at present pervading the Court of East India Directors. The quick adoption of the Electric Telegraph in India, is undoubtedly as the *Friend of India* describes it—"the *greatest boon that has ever been bestowed on India since it came into our possession*," and we trust it is but a prelude to many other public improvements to be duly followed out, by a government alive to the vast interests intrusted to its guardianship. When the Railways and Electric Telegraph are in full operation throughout India, we feel sure the other boon sought for,—*Postal Reform*, must of necessity follow, as much so, as the truth is indisputable that the greater contains the less.—

The Electric Telegraph.—The information we gave last week from a casual notice in the Overland Summary, that the Court of Directors had sanctioned the Electric Telegraph for India has been fully confirmed by our private letters, which had been accidently detained. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors have given their full consent to all the suggestions made by Lord Dalhousie regarding the establishment of the great lines of Telegraphic communication throughout India, without hesitation. The transaction we have now the pleasure of noticing is rendered memorable by two circumstances; first, that the boon is the greatest which has ever been bestowed on India since it came into our possession; and, secondly, that it has been granted in the shortest period within which any concession has ever been known to have been made. We believe that Lord Dalhousie's official minute on the subject, which has proved so beneficial, was written after he had returned to Calcutta from the North West Provinces, and had an opportunity of ascertaining the success of Dr. O'Shaughnessy's experiment. He was at once struck with the inconceivable advantage which would arise to Government from the establishment of similar lines throughout India, and he lost no time in soliciting the immediate attention of the Home Authorities to the subject. The despatches went home, we believe, on the 8th of April, and before the end of July,—in less than four months—information has reached Calcutta that the Court had given their most cordial sanction to the proposal. We had prepared ourselves for months and years of dull, dreary and disheartening references between Leadenhall Street and Cannon Row, but to the agreeable surprise of all, the matter has been settled in as many months as it was expected to occupy years. We cannot better describe the feelings of the community in India, on the announcement of this great blessing, than by borrowing the language of Mr. John Smith, the member for Chichester, as quoted in Roebuck's Whig Ministry of 1830: "I honestly confess that when I first heard of the Ministerial proposal for Parliamentary Reform, it had the effect of taking away my breath, so surprised, so delighted was I to find the Ministers so much in earnest." Never has the Court of Directors stood higher in the estimation of the public in India. To say that they are entitled to our highest commendation, would be a feeble expression of the warmth of public gratitude. Their noble conduct on this occasion covers and extenuates a large multitude of previous procrastinations, and shortcomings. We trust the applause they will receive from every part of India, will effectually convince them that the censure so frequently cast on Leadenhall Street, arises from no spirit of faction, but from an impression that the East India Company was slow to use its power and its resources for the benefit of India. The Court of Directors will now perceive that whenever they do exhibit a spirit of becoming energy and benevolence, the community in India is among the foremost to offer its congratulations. With so beneficent an exercise of power, and so noble an appropriation of the resources of India before us, we are almost ready to exclaim, "the Court of Directors for ever."—But—there is the Postal Reform still wanting.

The Court seem to be as anxious for the immediate completion of the Lines as Lord Dalhousie himself could possibly be. Indeed, as soon as the question of the Telegraph was determined on, it became the dictate of wisdom to hasten the establishment of the lines as rapidly as possible. The Court have done wisely in entrusting the whole undertaking to the responsibility of one man—fully competent for it by his ability, energy, and enthusiasm—instead of encumbering it with the same amount of obstructive machinery which they have inflicted on the Railway. The material for the lines is to be sent at the same time to Bombay and Calcutta, and while it is on its way round the Cape, Dr. O'Shaughnessy will be employed in examining all the English, European, and American lines, that he may be able to give the benefit of this experience to the Indian line. He will probably be back in India by the time the material has reached the ports and been distributed along the country; and when fairly started, he expects to be able to complete *ten* miles a day. Before the close of next year, the Governor General in Calcutta may possibly be receiving intelligence from Lahore, and transmitting orders to that place in a few hours; and before the expiration of thirty months, the chief cities of India may be thus bound to each other by the magic bond of electric communication. We are now enabled to perceive the wisdom of having made the Electric Telegraph independent of the Railway. It was originally in the contemplation of the Home Authorities, that a line of Electric Telegraph should be laid down in conjunction with the Rails, and provision was made in the contract for the accomplishment of it by the Railway Company. When the proposal of establishing Telegraphs was first mooted among us, the representatives of that body in India very properly came forward and put in their claims to be entrusted with the execution of the work. Fortunately, however, for the interests of India, this claim was not entertained, and when the success of the first experiment had been clearly demonstrated, it was resolved to establish the Telegraph throughout India, at the public expense, and under the superintendence of Government officers. The consequence of this determination will probably be, that the line of Telegraph from Lahore to Calcutta, a distance of more than 1,200 miles, will be completed before the first Railway Engine has been started in Bengal.—*F. of India*, Aug. 12.

Yesterday's Receipt of Gold.—The overdue western escort arrived yesterday, at the Colonial Treasury, with 4,033 ozs. 3 dwts. 11 grain of gold.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, July 3.

We are glad to be able to announce that the claim of the Bank of Australasia against the Bank of Australia has been satisfied, and a receipt given in full of all demands. The amount actually paid, including nearly £60.000 for interest, was £225, 000. When we consider the circumstances under which this liability was contracted, and the gloomy prospects of the shareholders when it became evident that they would be compelled to pay it, it is a matter of congratulation that the incubus has been got rid of without deranging the public credit, and with but a small amount of private suffering. The Directors, who have devoted their energies to winding up the affairs of this unfortunate institution, and have accomplished their difficult task so successfully, are entitled to the gratitude, not only of the shareholders, but of the public generally.—*Ibid.*

Library.—Books arrived in September, 1852.—

811 Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
812 Stephens' Book of the Farm, 2 vols.
813 Shakespeare and his Times by Guizot.
814 The Blithedale Romance by Hawthorne, 2 vols.
815 Somnolism and Psycheism.
816 The life of Wm. Allen.
817 Passages in the life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland.
818 The Squanders of Castle Squander, by W. Garleton.
819 Miller's Picturesque Sketches of London.
820 The Comical Creatures of Wirtemberg.
821 English Life Social, and Domestic, in the 19th Century.
823 A defence of Ignorance.
825 On the State of man before Christianity.
824 On the State of man subsequent to do.
839 Lane and Bulwers' Life at the Water Cure.
840 How to make Home unhealthy.
— Weales' Rudimentary Treatises.
826 Dictionary of Terms, in Architecture, &c.
827 On Bricks and Tiles.
828 On Design in Architecture.
129 On Warming and Ventilation.
830 On the Drainage and Sewage of Towns and Buildings.
831 On the art of Building.
832 On Welldigging &c.
833 On the Drainage of Districts and Lands.
834 On Land and Engineering Surveying.
835 On Foundations and Concrete Works.
836 On Cottage Building.
837 On the Law of Contracts.
838 On the Art of Constructing and Repairing Roads.

Blackwood, Fraser, Sharpe's Magazines. Ladies Companion, Bleak House, Art Journal, Chambers' Journal, Household Words, Quarterly Review, Westminster Review, for July.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Nestorian*, from New York—Brown Domestics, 2,650 bales, 38,345 pieces—Bleached Domestics, 50 cases, 1,250 pieces—Lead, 1,700 piculs—Spelter, 840 piculs—Building Materials, Stores, &c., 1,000 pkges.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Sept. 26,	Trident,	*for*	Amoy.
28,	Audax,	,,	Hongkong.
30,	Kitty,	,,	Amoy.
30,	Frances Barclay,	,,	Sydney.
Oct. 1,	Mahomet Ali,	,,	London.
1,	Clarissa,	,,	Amoy and Singapore.

Outward bound.—Wisconsin, Aramingo, and Witchcraft.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Gitana, and Crystal Palace.
Liverpool.—Sunda, Mencius, Rosamond, Lockett, Champion, Emily, Harriett Humble, Spinning Jenny, Bon Accord, Fanny Chapman, and S. V. Given.
New York.—Tartar, and Oneida.
Bombay.—Aricenis, Lanrick, and Sir H. Compton.
Singapore.—General Chasse, Jemima Pereira, Mor, and Fa[illegible]Oheb.
Hongkong.—Aurora, Daniel Ross, Iona, Island Queen, Mohussar, and Success.

(Continued from No. 99.)

The following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled AGREEM[illegible] OF THE CHRONOLOGY of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars*, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the Saviour of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

	Years before J. C.
Demetrius, second of the name, King of Macedon,	242
The First Punic War ends,	241
Attalus, King of Pergamus,	240
Ennius, an ancient Latin Poet born	239
Antigonus, King of Macedon,	232
Seleucus, third of the name, King of Syria,	227
The Romans at Telamon in Italy, cut to pieces a large army of Gesate Gauls, inhabitants of the banks of the Rhone,	225
Antiochus the Great, King of Syria,	224
Ptolemy Philopater, King of Egypt,	221
Philip, King of Macedon,	220
Second Punic War, after the destruction of Saguntum, allied to the Romans,	219
Hannibal passes the Pyrenees and the Alps,	218
The Romans defeated by Hannibal on the Ticino,	
The Romans defeated by Hannibal on the Trebbio,	
The Romans defeated by Hannibal at Thrasymenes (Perugia),	217
The Romans defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ,	216
The Romans declare war against Philip, King of Macedon,	214
Marcellus takes Syracuse, and a Roman Soldier kills Archimedes, not knowing him,	212
Antiochus, King of Syria, gains a great victory over Ptolemy Philopater,	211
El-chi-hoang-ti, 92d Emperor of China, and 3d of the 4th Dynasty,	209

No sooner was this Prince seated on the throne, than he gave himself up to a life of indolence and pleasure. An Eunuch had the administration of the affairs of State entrusted to him; and his mock Minister acquainted with no other policy than that of tormenting the people, gave rise to many revolts. In less time than a year four separate kingdoms arose, those of Tchoo, Tchao, Ou and Yen. Under the protection of the Prince of Tchoo, several nobles raised troops. Hyang Leang, amongst others found himself at the head of 70,000 men: and Leou Pang, who at first had only 4.000, by degrees formed a fine army, which he marched straight to the Capital. The Eunuch then feared that the Emperor would hold him responsible for the disorders that had arisen: therefore in order to escape his just resentment, the wretch had the Monarch murdered, and placed Tsé-ing upon the throne, a Prince of the blood. In the mean time the Capital having been carried by Leou-pang, Tsé-ing was obliged to submit himself to him without reserve, and the warrior granted him his life. This Tsé-ing is not enumerated amongst the Emperors of China.

During this reign the ancient Chinese books are said to have been destroyed by order of the Emperor El-Chi Hoang-tî.*

Asdrubal, brother of Hannibal, defeated on the Metaurus by the Consuls Livius and Nero; he perished with 50,000 soldiers,	207

The design, the march and the success of Nero, form, without dispute, one of the finest traits of Roman History.

Leou-pang or Han-kao-tsu, 83d Emperor of China, and 1st of the 5th Dynasty called Han,	206

This Prince owed his exaltation to his fine countenance, and his great qualities of mind and heart. Few Monarchs have known so well, how to employ successfully men of merit. At first he took only the title of King of Han: but after the death of his great enemy Hyang-tchf, nephew and heir of General Hyang-leang, the whole Empire submitted to him without much trouble, and he assumed Imperial honours. His clemency to the vanquished, the trouble he took for affording relief to the people, and his attention to secure a good education for youth, materially consolidated his power.

It is said that Hyang-tchf, despairing to beat him at the head of his troops, endeavoured to draw him into a duel in order more quickly to d[illegible] their quarrel. But Leou-pang answered him, "That I should take good care not to commit to chance, or to owe to "transitory address a thing so precious as an Empire; which, by the avowal of wise "men, was the prize of constant virtue."

The intrigues of his wife the Empress, caused him to take some false steps, especially fatal to two Generals who had served him well. A bold man, a zealous dependent of one of these nobles, was hardy enough to reproach the Emperor sharply on this account. The Prince listened to him quietly, praised his courage, and made him the first Censor of the Empire.

Under this reign one of the Princes of the South of China, named Tchao-to, became vassal of the Chinese Monarch. He had the title of King of Nan-hwui bestowed upon him. Kwei-ling in the Province of Kwang-si, was the Chief City or Capital of his States.

Ptolemy Epiphanes, King of Egypt,	204
Hannibal recalled from Italy,	203
Hannibal defeated near Carthage by the great Scipio,	202
An Eclipse of the moon, observed near Alexandria on the night of the 19th or 20th of March, the 55th year of the second Callipic period,	200
Hoei-ti, 94th Emperor of China, and 2d of the 5th Dynasty,	194

This Prince was endowed with happy qualities for the good government of the Empire; but he had the misfortune to have a mother who was a fury, who put the whole State into disorder. The dagger and poison were in turn employed against all whom she distrusted. The Emperor having died without an heir, this wicked Jezebel found a son whom she gave out was borne by one of the Queens; and under shadow of this fictitious heirship, the Empress mother preserved the administration of the Empire. However rumours got abroad of this pretended son throughout the provinces by little and little, and the people murmured on all sides. The King of Nan-hwui openly revolted, and took the title of Supreme King of the South. About this period the pretended Emperor died; but the Regent still possessed sufficient power to substitute one of her nephews, of the family of Loo. It was not until after the death of this shrew, that the Prince of Tai, son of the Emperor Leou-pang, but born of a wife of the second rank, could attain the imperial throne. Many historians reckon the reign of the Empress from the death of her son Hoei-tî; but it is dishonoring to the succession of Chinese Emperors.

Antiochus the Great beaten by the Romans near to Magnesia,	190
Seleucus, fourth of the name, 7th King of Syria,	188
The Roman Senate discovers, and punishes severely a clandestine society, of foreign origin, the spring of which was a deep secret, to which the members were bound by oath,	186
Ouen-ti, 95th Emperor of China, and 3d of the 5th Dynasty,	179

This Prince governed China with as much glory to himself, as happiness for his people. After having given peace to the provinces, and compelled the proud Tchao-to, King of Nan-hwui to return to his allegiance, by a single question he put to him, *whether he wished for peace or war*, Ouen-tî set zealously to work to re-establish the ancient laws. Indigent old men were abundantly provided with all they needed: public granaries, were built in every province, in which each year grain was deposited, raised in the form of tribute, and opened in years of scarcity; the Tartars were driven far back from the frontier; a military establishment in one corner of Shen-sî, inhabited both by Tartars and Chinese, where youth were instructed in drawing the bow and gallopping in the Tartar fashion, handling the lance, and fighting firmly on foot in the Chinese manner; the great trouble he took to render Agriculture and useful sciences prosperous and flourishing, himself holding the plough, on particular days, observing eclipses, and having printed (in the Chinese manner, that is to say in engraving) all that could be discovered of ancient books; in fine, the wise regulations he made for the trade of one province with another, continually drew down upon him the love and reverence of all his subjects.

His excellent example was so effective in regard to frugality and modesty, that he never could induce the brothers of the Empress to receive the fine and noble lands, he would have bestowed on them. Those Princes always replied to him that, *His Majesty contenting himself with the same table and the same furniture that he had whilst Prince of Tai, they may well be satisfied with the property that sufficed their father.*

The readiness of access to this Monarch in order to obtain any favour, gave occasion to the following incident. There was an ancient law, that condemned unjust magistrates to have their hands cut off. A Mandarin incurred this penalty and was about to suffer it, when his daughter, adorned with all the innocent graces of youth, undertook to defend him, herself pleading his cause before the Emperor. His advocate was concise and eloquent. "Nothing is more true my Lord," said she in presenting herself before the Monarch: "my father has deserved the fate that is prepared for him, and his hands ought to be cut off: here they are," added she, disengaging her two hands from the sleeves that enveloped them. "Yes, great Prince, these hands that you behold, are my unfortunate father's. Useless for the maintenance of his family, he gives them up to the severity of the laws, in order to preserve those that will enable us to live, my grandfather, my brothers and myself." The Emperor could hardly restrain his tears. The father was pardoned; and the noble minded daughter enhanced the splendour of her beauty by the well merited praises that the Court bestowed on her virtue. A good saying of Ouen-ti must not be omitted here, highly expressive of his nobleness of soul. Some Viceroys having delayed to open the Public Granaries in a season of famine, under pretext that they had received no orders from the Court. The Emperor wrote to them in these terms: "Answer me, Mandarins, is it reasonable for a shepherd who finds himself near a good pasturage, to await leave from his master to feed his sheep?"

Notwithstanding the high intelligence of this great Monarch, he allowed himself to be deceived with the prognostications of an adventurer, who wished to introduce a superstitious mode of worship, in honor of the five genii, ministers of the will of the Sovereign Master. Ouen-ti was so much struck will all he saw and heard on the part of this impostor, that he thought he was raised up for the entire reformation of the Empire. With this view he was desirous of making a memorable epoch of the year that this extraordinary man appeared at Court, and this epoch was styled *Heou-yuen, Second Beginning*. This superstition did not last long, and the impostor having been convicted of deceiving the Monarch, was punished with death; nevertheless the new epoch took place. Hence is derived the usage still kept up in China, giving an especial name to the years of the reign of each Emperor, 178

Perseus, King of Macedon,	176
Antiochus Epiphanes, King of Syria,	168
ELEAZAR, and the seven brothers Maccabees suffer martyrdom,	
Scipio Emilius the younger, surnamed Africanus becomes acquainted with Polybius, and	167
forms a close connexion with that illustrious Greek,	166
MATATHIAS, undertakes to defend the Holy Worship,	162
JUDAS MACCABÆUS the Great, conquers Apollonius,	
Demetrius, King of Syria,	
JUDAS MACCABÆUS perishes whilst heroically fighting for his country and his religion,	

(To be continued.)

---

* The Shoo-king places it about B.C. 213; but that does not agree with this Chronology.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD HALL.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER:
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE
TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility; Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 3s. 9d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60, price Dr. 1 each, on card or paper.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sep. 25	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Sep. 8	Opium	Russell and Co.
„ 25	Sea Witch	B. ship	336	Healon	London	May 6	General	Lindsay and Co.
„ 25	Abergeldie	B. ship	600	Brock	London	May 9	General	Reiss and Co.
„ 30	Kate Hayes	A. ship	750	Mauran	Honolulo		Ballast	Order.
Oct. 1	Panama	A. ship	612	Dearborn	New York	June 9	General	Russell and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sep. 25	Aramingo	A. ship	720	Silvester	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
„ 25	Clarissa	B. bark	323	Ritchie	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
„ 25	Frances Barclay	B. bark	240	Connibeer	Australia	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
„ 25	Witchcraft	A. ship	1310	Rogers	New York	Tea, &c.	Wetmore and Co.
„ 27	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 27	Wisconsin	A. ship	942	Scott	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
„ 27	Mehemet Ali	B. bark	351	Gallilee	London	Tea, &c.	Watson and Co.
Oct. 1	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Sundries	Russell and Co.
„ 2	Seaman's Bride	A. ship	668	Myrick	New York	Tea, &c.	Wetmore and Co.
„ 2	Lantao	A. ship	494	Bradburry	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
„ 2	George E. Webster	A. bark	354	Girdler	Boston	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
„ 2	William Stewart	B. ship	576	Jamieson	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	685	Sep. 25	B. ship	600	Brock	Reiss and Co.		
Affghan	681	Sep. 10	B. ship	675	Sharp	Lindsay and Co.		
Ala	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Andalusia	235	Sep. 13	A. ship	771	Willson	Wetmore and Co.	London	
Androklos	3	Aug. 15	D. bark	355	Bruhn	Lindsay and Co.		
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Berenice	664	Aug. 6	B. bark	337	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Channing	231	Aug. 21	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Countess of Derby	675	Aug. 25	B. bark	328	Stareich	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Dewan	655	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.	At Woosung	
Glenlyon		Aug. 21	B. bark	345	Robinson	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.	At Woosung	
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. bark	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
John Bartlett	637	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Order.		
John Knox	683	Sep. 22	B. bark	296	Munroe	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Kate Hayes	239	Sep. 30	A. ship	750	Mauran	Order.		
La Felice	677	Aug. 31	B. bark	191	Shaw	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Menzies	686	Sep. 24	B. ship	449	Branthwaite	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. bg.	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug. 21	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Oxnard	236	Sep. 22	A. ship	565	Hinkley	Russell and Co.		
Palmetto	232	Aug. 27	A. bark	282	Potter	Russell and Co.		
Panama	240	Oct. 1	A. ship	612	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Panic	672	Aug. 21	B. ship	449	Howard	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Pielades	5	Sep. 24	Du. bq	424	Perry	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.		
Reindeer		Aug. 27	Hw. sch	161	Morrison	Order.		
San Benito	9	Aug. 28	Sp. bg.	[illegible]	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Sea Nymph	237	Sep. 22	A. ship	537	Hale	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
Sea Witch	684	Sep. 25	B. ship	336	Healon	Lindsay and Co.		
Sisters	671	Aug. 21	B. brig	172	Godshall	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Singapore	3 weeks
Tarolinta	218	July 24	A. ship	542	Cave	Russell and Co.	New York	Soon
Time	678	Sep. 10	B. schr	133	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Velocity		Aug. 23	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Order.		
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down hulk	

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Busche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	400	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. J. Irons.
William Hughes	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell and Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	May 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463		
Gitana,	London	317	„ 29	1,971,960	187,390	90	1,000	
Rosamond,	Liverpool	365	June 2	2,704,060	182,540	1,492		
Lockett,	Liverpool	576	„ 5	4,409,197	81,535	1,464		
Crystal Palace,	London	494	„ 23	1,496,864	219,044	2,500	4,200	
Emily,	Liverpool	258	July 9	1,598,399	118,364	1,391		
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	„ 17	4,798,420	20,000	1,978		

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

During the Week ending 30th September, 1852.

Nearly two inches of rain fell in the course of the 25th, 26th and 27th; since which the weather has been fine. The temperature continues steadily on the decline. Much of the Cotton has now been collected and the reaping of the paddy is actively commenced.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
24	F.	30.19	30.17	30.07	74.5	75.0	N.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.01
25	S.	30.16	30.18	30.02	74.0	73.0	E.N.E.	S.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.02
26	S.	30.05	30.20	29.92	70.0	[illegible]	N.E. to N.N.E.	N.E.	0.84	0.24
27	M.	29.95	30.15	29.83	68.5	[illegible]	N.N.W. to N.	S.S.E. to E.S.E.	0.45	0.15
28	Tu.	29.94	30.12	29.70	71.5	[illegible]	N.	N.E. to E.	0.63	0.21
29	W.	30.11	30.18	29.16	74.5	74.0	N. to N.N.W.	S.E.	0.00	0.04
30	Th.	30.16	30.11	30.04	76.5	73.5	N.N.W.	S.E.	0.00	0.01
Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.				Mean	72.7	73.8		Total	1.92	0.44

N. B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA NAD SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,3[illegible]
United States,	31	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	2[illegible]
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,6[illegible]

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*	*Wool Bales*
July 26	Hannibal,	576	London													465,342	1,204			
„ 27	Challenger,	698	London													628,500	1,000			
„ 29	Nightingale,	1063	London													382,161	2,573			
Aug. 2	John Bertram,	1080	London													474,490	3,451			
„ 3	Duchess of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool													393,910	214			
„ 10	Equator,	235	London													259,598				
„ 12	Cambalu,	536	Liverpool													585,696	108	3 cases		
„ 23	Helen Lindsay,	544	London													465,996	841			
„ 23	Eclipse,	1222	London														610			
„ 27	Niagara,	336	London													291,737	139			
„ 31	Maranon,	568	London													367,480				
Sept. 2	Menam,	461	London													320,000	679			
„ 8	John Bunyan,	466	London													505,000	1,114			
„ 11	Prince Charlie,	443	London													370,000	660			
„ 13	Crisis,	426	Liverpool													464,000				
„ 13	Earl of Chester,	517	London													474,792				
„ 13	Countess of Seafield,	450	London													510,000	63			
„ 20	Viscount Sandon,	540	Liverpool													548,000	44			72
„ 21	Ann Nelson,	404	London													322,230	1,090			
„ 27	Mahomet Ali,	351	London													312,365	4			
Oct. 1	Wisconsin,	942	London													1,017,948	531			11
„ 2	William Stewart,	576	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Total Pounds	Silks. Pieces	*Raw Silk* Cases	*Raw Silk* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
July 14	Sea Breeze,	311	New York	237,500			237,500	6,100						6,100	243,600				
Aug. 28	Candace,	398	New York					20,600	41,000	13,200	260,700	27,900	49,200	413,000	413,000				200
„ 30	Oriental,	1003	New York	27,700			27,700	97,800	60,000	34,000	525,800	65,900	91,200	874,700	902,400			56	15,610
Sept. 2	Ariel,	598	New York	20,500			20,500	53,400	36,400	37,900	405,400	39,100	33,300	605,500	626,000			8	2,850
„ 6	Mechanics' Own,	540	New York	51,800			51,800	42,000	21,100	35,600	287,500	49,800	44,900	481,100	532,900				
„ 6	Snow Squall,	742	New York					42,000	39,300	40,100	361,700	27,200	41,200	551,500	551,500			20	425
„ 13	Honqua,	582	New York	22,200			22,200	22,700	23,200	50,800	298,400	26,400	29,000	450,500	472,700				
				359,700			359,700	284,600	284,600	211,600	2,139,500	236,300	288,800	3,385,500	3,985,700			84	19,085
„ 25	Aramingo,	720	New York																
„ 25	Witchcraft,	1310	New York																
Oct. 2	Seaman's Bride,	668	New York																
„ 2	Lantao,	594	New York																
„ 2	George E. Webster,	354	Boston																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gun-powder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
July 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney *via* Manila,													88,200			
Sep. 13	Ararat,	299	Sydney													253,020			
„ 25	Frances Barclay,	240	Australia													175,139			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gun-powder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,														672	14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax,	150	Hongkong,														22	
Sep. 13	Time,	94	Woosung													63,264		
„ 17	Spec,	105	Woosung													20,461		
„ 11	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,														252	15 cases

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars;*—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars;*—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars;*—all payable in advance. Single Numbers—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar;*—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars;*—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar.* ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]